EARTHOUAKE HURLER BACK PESUFIUS'S OFFICERS TELL OF HER WORK AT SANTIAGO.

Pirst Trial of Aerial Torpedoes in Actual War-Her Officers Praise Her Highly-Twenty-six Projectiles Containing Gun-cotton Thrown-Moral Effect Produced.

The so-called dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which left Guantanamo on Aug. 18, arrived in this port vesterday afternoon. She had a clean bill of health, and after a brief inspection at Quarantine was allowed to join the other war-ships at Tompkinsville. Lieutenaut-Commander J. E. Pillsbury had the anchor dropped little below the battleship Indiana. Then he risited the flagship New York to pay his respects to Admiral Sampson's command. Upon his return he was asked whether the Vesuvius had proved a success in actual warfare.

All I care to say is that I am well pleased with the showing which the Vesuvius made in front of Santiago," he said. "There is of sourse room for improvement, as she was designed ten years ago, when aerial torpedoes were an unknown quantity. Although we were unfortunate enough to be away from Santiago the morning that Cervera's fleet tried to escape, I feel that our previous work there was all that could have been expected. The little earthquakes, as the Spaniards called the gunotton shells, had their moral effect, besidedoing considerable actual damage. Exactly what damage was done has not yet been determined.

Besides the commanding officer, the Vesu vius has the following officers: Lieut. W. E. Bewell, executive officer; Lieut. J. G. Quinby, pavigator; Ensign W. K. Harrison, Chief Engineer F.W. Bartlett, and Passed Assistant Sur-geon J. F. Leys. Including officers, there are seventy-eight persons on board.

The Vesuvius has always been known as a dynamite cruiser, although she has never thrown any dynamite and was never intended to throw any. This has been owing, perhaps, to the popular idea of devastation associated with the word dynamite, and also because in an emergency the cruiser could use dynamite Persons familiar with the workings of the Navy Department know that for several years the Vesuvius was on the blacklist. She succeeded in meeting the Government tests by throwing guncotton torpedoes a mile in the Delaware River in 1880, but after other tests in 1893 her enemies pronounced her a fail-ure. When Benjamin F. Tracy was Secretary of the Navy he went so far as to say that her success had not been proved. Her friends have always admitted that she was erude in many respects, but they had hopes when it came to a real naval war. Much interest has therefore been manifested by military and naval men in her work. There was a gen-eral feeling that she was impracticable, but most of the officers who were on her from the beginning of the war do not share in that opinion. One officer was enthusiastic yesterday in his praise of the destructive work of the Ve-

We arrived at Santiago on June 13," said "We were instructed to lie about four miles from shore in the daytime and to go elese enough for firing purposes only at night, and then not in the moonlight. Owing to the large amount of explosive material we carried and to the fact that we were an unarmored eruiser with little or nothing to protect our magazines, we had to be careful that we were not blown up by our own force.

"Our experience on the first night was an all-around surprise. It was not generally known that we were to try our pneumatic guns on the first night after our arrival; but we were all eager to have a chance to see what we could do. We therefore crept up in the dark to within 1,700 yards of shore on the night o June 13, and directed our first torpedo toward Cayo Smith, an island just within the entrance Cayo Smith, an island just within the entrance to the harbor, behind which it was reported that two of the Spanish torpedo boats lay concealed. There were a number of little American picket toats along the shore at the time watching for the expected exit of Cervera's squadron. When the men on these picket boats heard the peculiar cough which is made by the discharge of our poeumatic guns and within ten seconds saw fire and heard a terrific explosion, they thought that the Spaniards were after them, sure. They thought that the entire Spanish fleet was upon them and began to dart out from was upon them and began to dart out from

our poeumatic guns and within ten seconds saw fire and heard a terrific explosion, they thought that the Spaniards were after them, sure. They thought that the entire Spanish fleet was upon them and began to dart out from shore and fash signals to the flagship. We, on the other hand, had net fully understood about the presence of our picket boats along the shore, and when we saw this commotion among the small craft we thought that they were after us. As we had two more charges ready for the forts in the other torpedo tubes, we let them fly in rapid succession at the nearest two batteries and then backed out as fast as our twin screws could carry us. While we were backing out the big warships, noticing the signals or the scurrying of the outbound picket boats, threw searchlights upon us, and in that way satisfied themselves and the gun picket bont men that we were not the enemy."

The Vesuvius made eight trips toward shore for firing purposes between June 13 and July 4. She purposely avoided going at any particular time of night or atregular intervals. Each time she threw three gunectton shells, except on the last night, July 4, when she threw five. It was on the night of July 4 that the Spanish warship Reina Mercedes attempted to do something. Exactly what she was trying to do was never altogether clear. Most of her guns had been taken off and mounted on land to defend the city against the approach of Shafter's army. All that was known was that on the night of July 4 the day after all the other big Spanish warships were destroyed, the Reina Mercedes was seen to approach the mouth of the harbor. Capt. Bob Evans signalled from the Iowa! "The Spaniards did not have to wait long to be accommodated, for the Iowa Massachusetts. Texas, and Vesuvius headed for the mouth of the harbor. All the other bigs spanish warships were destroyed, the Reina Mercedes was seen to approach the theorems that the Mercedes sank before she had a chance to block the channel in its narrowest part, which was where the Merrimac had party clo alone of \$10.400. What damage was done has not yet been determined accurately. The value of the Vesuvius as a fighting machine was not determined, either, for the Vesuvius, like the Massachusetts, missed a glorious opportunity by having to go to Gunatanamo on the very day of the exit of Cervera's squadron.

Would the Vesuvius, unarmored as she is, have attacked the Spanish cruisers?" was asked of one of the officers.

The little Gloriester was unarmored, wasn't she?" was the reply. "I don't think that Lieutenant-Commander Pilisbury would have hesitated to take a hand in the fight if he had been there."

The Vesuvius brought back with her thirteen live she hand.

esuvius brought back with her thirteen its and six dummies. While she was

had been there.

The Vesuvius brought back with her thirteen it we shelk and six dummles. While she was having the tubes of her boilers recaired at Guantanamo Commander Pillshury was experimenting with three-inch dummy shells which he thought he would be able to throw a distance of three miles. It was the intention to use these torpedoes of small calibre at the siege of Havana, and the men were very much disappointed when they round that peane negotiations had put a stop to all their plans.

When asked what improvements were suggested by actual practice with the torpedo incumatic tubes one officer said:

The next herial torpedo boat constructed should have the atility to vary the elevation of her guns. We threw projectifes a mile with an elevation of only 18 degrees. The elevation of the tubes is fixed. The only way to very the range is to increase or decrease the pressure of at On land aerial torpedo tubes, an set an elevation of 34 degrees, which gives them, much greater range. The Nichterov which we tought from the Brazilian Government, has guns with greater elevation than ones, and can therefore \$100 types of the ones, and can elevation by a guestionable whether with the large machinery necessary for our three prenumite tubes the guns can ever be made to turn and be sighted like ordinary guns. That would certainly be an improvement, bur greater elevation is, I think, a Tex-vesuvins will probably have an entire leves of toole very side of these of the second.

vesuvins will probably have an entire The vesuvius will probably have an entire new set of boder tubes put in at the navy yard before she goes out again. Her tubes gave her considerable trouble all through the blockade. Two trips were made to key West to repair them, and after the destruction of Cervera's squadron she epent a month at Gunntanamo having her boiler tubes repaired by her own machinists, with the assistance of the Vulcan, the Government's floating machine shop, which the vesuvius found a most valuable adjunct to the navy. Not only are the boiler tubes old, but the continual expansion and contraction caused by her duties matters were. While at Bantiago she as messenger boat for Admiral Sampson in the day, and then, to economise coal, her bellers were slowed to cool down at night after she had shot off her allowance of torpedoes.

In her war paint of dark green the Vesuvius looked as slender and graceful as she did in white. She looks more like a yacht than a warship except for her three torpedo tubes sticking out in front. Besides her torpedo tubes she has five three-pounder rapid-fire guns, intended only as defensive weapons. They were not used once in the course of her war experience. All hands were glad to get hack to this city. The Vesuvius spent a year before the war on fillbustering duty.

"For twelve months," said one of the jackles, "we were cruising around Cuba doing all we could to prevent anybody from helping the Cubans. Then we turned around and helped them ourselves."

AT CAMP MEADE.

All of Gen. Davis's Division Expected to Be on the Ground by To-Morrow.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.-By Saturday the entire Second Division, under Gen. Davis, will be here, besides the various regiments recently assigned to Gen. Graham's corps, and it is hoped that Gen. Gobin's brigade may also be here. It was settled this afternoon that the First Division of the corps shall come here, and Col. Howard, Chief of the Quartermaster Department, was immediately despatched to Dunn Loring to arrange for the prompt movement of the troops there. He has made requisition on the Pennsylvania Rallroad for forty cars a day, and it is estimated that it will require ten days to complete the rowement. There has been a lot of backing and filling over the transfer of the First Division to this camp, but it is understood to-night that Gen. Graham has won, and his corps will be under his eye in its entirety by the close of

that Gen. Graham has won, and his corps will be under his eye in its entirety by the close of next week.

There will be an army of at least 15,000 men here when the President comes on Saturday, and he will see a very different sort of army from the one which he reviewed at Camp Alger three months ago. Then the men were half uniformed and had not been drilled, but since that time they have become efficient soldiers. When Lieut.-Col. Rickards heard that some men in the battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania were signing a petition asking to be mustered out, he lined up the battalion and told the men that he would aid any soldier who wanted a discharge, but he expected the battalion to join the regiment in Porto Rico. Four married men asked to be sent home, and they will get their discharges. Since the mustering out of the Fourth Pennsylvania in Porto Rico the men here have abandoned all hope of getting into service.

This morning a Spanlard was arrested for selling whiskey to the boys of the Third Missouri. He was handed over to the civil authorities. He was very bitter toward Americans, whom he blamed for robbing him.

President McKiniev will have a reception worthy the Commander-in-Chief of a victorious army when he visits Camp Meade on Saturday. It was not long after Gen. Graham reselved word of the President's coming to-day until the news was flashed to every part of the big encampment. It is expected from advices received late this afternoon that the President will arrive at the camp on his special train about noon and will spend an hourer two here on his way to Somerset, Pa., where he will re-t a lew days at the home of his brother, Arner McKiniey. The present programme is to give the Fresident a marching review, and Col. Lunk, the Chief of the Engineer Corps, was instructed to-day to plan for the massing of the troops.

CAPT. EVANS IS NOT SICK.

He Returned to the Iown Yesterday-Tw Oregon Officers Detached.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa are still risited by large crowds. Capt. Miller, who issues the passes, has hundreds of applications that he has not had time to honor, and many are turned away from the yard every day. The work of getting the two battleships

ready to go into dry dock was begun yesterday. The coal, the big anchors, ammunition and supplies were taken out of the holds and put in the large storehouses in the yard. It is expected that one of the vessels will go into dry dock No. 3 in a few days.

Capt. R. D. Evans, who had been absent from the yard for thirty-six hours, returned to the

the yard for thirty-six hours, returned to the Iowa yesterday morning. He said that he was displeased at the reports that appeared in some of the papers that he was ill with fever.

"These reports," he said, "have caused considerable anxiety to my family and friends, who have been sending telegrams inquiring about my health. The only trouble I have is a sprained ankle, but this does not amount to much, as I don't even have to use a cane to walk with. It is true that I am somewhat thin, but that is due to the good training I have had, and my appetite is good."

Lieutenant-Commander J. R. Cogswell, executive officer of the Oregon, has been detached and placed on waiting orders, having served his three years of sea service. He is to be succeeded by Lieutenant-Commander A. P. Nazaro. Lieut, R. F. Nicholson of the Oregon has also been detached and ordered to take command of the torpedo boat Farragut at San Francisco. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Allen.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis and Gen. Anson G. Modern and the command of the torpedo boat farragut at San Francisco.

Ailen.
Gen. C. H. T. Collis and Gen. Anson G. Mc-Cook were entertained on board the battleship Iowa at the navy yard yesterday by Capt. Evans, and after the luncheon the host exhibited a section of armor plate that had been pierced by two shells, which he intends to present to the Union League Club as a souvenir of the war.

Shows Its Admiration in Many Ways for the

A number of events incident upon the return of the soldiers from the front occurred in the Wall street district yesterday. At the Stock Exchange a purse containing \$200 was pre-sented to James J. Reilly, who was the only employee of the Exchange who participated in the fighting before Santiago, although a number of the Exchange employees joined various regiments. Reilly was a private in Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment, and before the war was a Sergeant in the Stock Exchange messenger service. His place in that service is now being held open for him. While in Cuba and on the transport he had malarial fever four times. On Wednesday he was discharged from

he hospital at Camp Wikoff. Brokers John Goodehild, A. M. Herzog and John M. Shaw decided to raise a purse for

John M. Shaw decided to raise a purse for Reilly and the \$200 was made up in a few minutes. Heilly has three months leave of absence from the Exchange, and his expenses will be paid in the country for that time.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday aftermoon Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first visited the floor and was enthusiastically received. The members gave three cheers for him, three more cheers for the army and a third set of cheers for the nation.

Luther Kountreof Kountre Brothers yesterday sent word to the officers at the Army Building that he would be pleased to entertain, at his country place at Morristown, N. J., eight or ten sick soldiers. He sent also to the Roosevelt l'ospital to see whether there were sick or convalescent soldiers there who could accept his hospitality.

NINTH CAVALRY'S BOOTBLACK. He Thinks a Mule's Kick Worse Than Being Shot by a Spaniard.

An 11-year-old colored boy appeared in the Fifth street police station at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and told Sergt. Shyer that he wished o be taken care of for the night.
"I'm Jim Wallace," he said, "and I came up

from Montauk with some other fellers of the Ninth Cavairy on furlough. I lost them at the ferry and can't get back." He spent the rest of the night at the rooms

of the Children's Society. Agent Watson took him yesterdry to Jeffegson Market Court, where he told of his adventures at the front. "I lived in Jacksonville, so I joined the army when they came along and went to Santiago, he said. "I shined shoes, toted water, and fed the mules for the Ninth Cavairy. I worked for Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Santier some, but I like Gen. Wheeler best. One time I most got shot. Spaniard up a tree hid till me and the tieneral got by. Then he plugged us, but he couldn't hit. I got kicked by a mule, though, and it's worse than getting wounded.

"Atter we came up on the Mobile to Montauk I got a day off, but I want to go back to Gen. Wheeler and the soldiers. I don't like this town. Last night they put me in a big square basket with another feller. He pulled a rope and they histed us up to the roof. Scared me worse than a Spaniard ever did."

Magistrate Rudlieh committed Wallace to the sare of the Gerry society. He will either be sent back to Jacksonville or returned to his friends at Camp Wikoff. of the Children's Society. Agent Watson took

All but the Massachusetta Are Dressing Up There were not as many visitors to the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet at their anchorag

off Tompkinsville yesterday as on the previous days. A party of the freeholders of Newark N. J., chartered a tug and paid a visit to the ships.

The work of cleaning and repainting the ships was being rapidly pushed to completion. The Massachusetts still has the sombre brown color which she wore in the parade on flaturday, but the other ships have all been repainted. GLORY AHEAD, SAYS FRANK THE GENERAL ASKS HIS MEN NOT TO

LEAVE THE SERVICE.

There Is Yet Work to Be Done in Cub. and Porto Rico-Mustering Out at Camp Thomas to Begin-New York Troops Re-fuse to Serve in an Infected Hospital.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 25.-Lieut.-Col. Frank D. Baldwin, who has been acting In-spector-General on the official staff of Gen. Brockinridge, has been appointed Chief Mustering Officer for this command. The first to be mustered out here will be Batteries A. B. C and D of the Ohio Light Artillery; Batteries A and B of the Georgia Light Artillery and the Twenty-eighth Indiana Light Arillery. The first troops will be mustered out to-morrow morning. Besides the above to be mustered out, orders were received to-day for Troops A and B of the Kentucky Cay alry to be sent to Lexington for final muster out. The Second Nebraska will be the first of the infantry to be mustered out here.

The sick leave of Gen. Rosser was this morn ing extended ten days longer. The General

brigade. The sick report furnished Col. Hoff, Chief Surgeon, to-day shows: Sick in quarters, 2.278; sick in hospitals, 1,158; total, 3,486; typhoid patients, 474; Seaths, 4. The report Sternberg and Camp Thomas hospitals, cavalry brigade and light artillery, are not in cluded in the report.

Adjt.-Gen. Corbin has issued a circular say ing that upon honorable muster out and discharge from the service of the United States all volunteer soldiers desiring to do so are authorized to retain their arms and accourrements upon the value thereof being charged to them on the muster-out rolls at the following rates: Springfield breech-loading rifle or car bines, calibre .45, \$10; Colt's revolver, calibre .38, \$10; Colt's revolver, calibre .45, \$10; sabre. \$3.60; blanket bags with straps complete, \$1.15; bayonet scabbard for rifle, 50 cents; cartridge belt, single row of loops, 75 cents; double row of loops, \$1; canteen, with strap. 43 cents; haversack and strup, 72 cents; wais! belt and plate, 30 cents; meat can, 14 cents; tin cup, 8 cents; knife, 4 cents; fork, 3 cents spoon, 1 cent; revolver holster, 50 cents; cartridge box, 50 cents.

Thirty-five men who were sent to the Division Hospital to-day from the Ninth New York Regiment to act as nurses refused to enter the hospital when they got there. They found it full of measies patients who have the worst type of the disease. They were arrested and fined \$10 each, and were sent back this afternoon in charge of a large guard, who were instructed to take them there, and if they refused this time to place them in the guardhouse and keep them there until they agreed to go. The men marched to the hospital and positively refused to go in. They were marched back to the camp and placed in the guardhouse. The officers say they will stay there until each one agrees to go to the hospital and as they were

cars any they will stay there until each one agrees to go to the hospital and as they were first directed. The men say they will stay there a lifetime before they will enter a death trap.

Brig.-Gen. Frank to-day issued an address to his command asking them to stand firm and not be mustered out. He said that they would yet have a chance to make themselves famous in history. The address said:

"At a time when the prospect of action seemed remote and uncertain, and regiments yielding to the influence of the moment are being ordered home to be mustered out, the division commander deems it proper to caution his division against hasty and unwise action under such circumstances. All of us came out in the expectation of participating in the active campaign of the war, but to the great surprise of every one there has been but one campaign in which any considerable fighting was had, and in that less than 25,000 of the 250,000 mustered into the service took part. Thus, less than one in every ten of all that were called out have been in battle; but there yet remains an important work to be done, indeed one of the principal objects for which this war was commenced—to wit, the erection of a stable government in the island of Cuba.

"All who remain in the service will have a share in this at a very early date, and thus complete for themselves and for their regiments a military record and history of which they may well feel proud; while those who leave the service at this time will have no record except that acquired at the camps of instruction. The Brigadier-General commanding this division admonishes his men not to weakly yield to the depressing influences of the moment, but like brave soldiers stand by your colors until the work of this glorious war is finished."

Lieut. Desha Breckinridge and Lieut. Foote, aides on Gen. Breckinridge's staff, will leave to-morrow for Knoxville. Tenn., where they will look for a site for the location of Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters. Gen. Breckinridge will be in command of the First Corp

to start for Knoxville, and the first section of the train has started on lts trip. They arrived in Knoxville about 4 o'clock this afternoon. As fast as the trains can be loaded they will be sent away. Col. Grigsby of the rough riders returned to-day from Washington, where he went to have a conference with the President and Secretary of War regarding the keeping of his regiment in the service. From what could be learned from Col. Grigsby he received the assurance while in Washington that his regiment would be kept in the service. Col. Grigsby made the following statement:

in the service. Col. Grigsby made the following statement:

"It was the intention of the department to
muster out all artillery and cavalry, but, as far
as the cavalry is concerned, it has not yet been
determined. They will keep a part of the voiunteer cavalry to be used as a part of the army
of occupation of Porto Rico, Cuba and probably Manila.

"I was assured that if any cavalry was been

of occupation of Porto Rico, Cuba and probably Maniia.

"I was assured that if any cavalry was kept, mine would be one of them. In case it should be decided to retain this regiment in service all officers and troops that desire to be mustered out will have that opportunity. Then the regiment will be recruited from soldiers of other regiments who have a desire to remain in service.

"There is no occasion for any uneasiness or disastisfaction on the part of any of the acidiers of any regiment, because it is not the intention of the President to hold soldiers in time of peace who enlisted to help their country in time of war. I heard President McKinley so state. The result is that no soldier that desires to be discharged will be compelled to remain in service any longer than it takes to make arrangements for mustering him out."

LEE REVIEWS HIS TROOPS.

He Says He Has Received No Orders About Mustering Out Troops.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 25.-Gep. Lee and staff reviewed the First Division, under Gen. Keifer, this afternoon. He was greeted most enthusiastically by the troops, and as he rode down into camp before the lines were formed they cheered and whooped for him most generously. Speaking of the mustering out of troops and the rumors that several regiments here might be mustered out, Gen. Lee said he had not received any orders and did not know of any troops here that would go home.

Fifteen women trained nurses arrived here ro-day from the North, most of them being from New York, Brooklyn and points thereabouts. They will be divided up among the three division hospitals. They are welcome additions to the hespitals here.

By general order to-day the morning hours of drill have been changed to afternoon on account of the heavy dew in the morning. The surgeons thought it unhealthy for the men. The cool of the day will be used entirely now. erously. Speaking of the mustering out of

NAVAL SHOW AT NEWPORT.

Citizens Trying to Have the Torpedo

Flotilla Put on Exhibition. PROVIDENCE, R. I. Aug. 25 .- It is probable that the torpedo boats of the United States Navy may be brought to this city for a parade and inspection by the public. Congressman and inspection by the public. Congressman Bull, who was in the city to-day with O. H. P. Belmont, making arrangements for the reception of the warships at Newport, said that the coming of the torpedo bonts was not yet decided. If they came, as was likely, he intended to include in their stay a trip to this city, in order that the people of the horther part of the State might see the vessels.

Mr. Bull and Mr. Belmont are at the head of the men who are making arrangements for the reception of the officers and men of the nary when they reach Newport. They were here to-day and arranged to give the bluejarkets the freedom of Crescent Park, one of the shore resorts on Narraganesett Bay. They have \$3,000 to spend on the boys.

Colored Veterans' Reunion at Concy Island A reunion of the G. A. R. Colored Veterans of New York and Brooklyn was held last night at the Old Iron Pier dancing pavilion, Coney Island. It was under the auspices of william L. Garrison Post 207 and Thaddeus Stevens Post 205. There were exhibition drills by the veterans and a ellent flar drill by the Paughters of Voterina No. 1. suziliary to Theidens Research

ARRESTING SPANISH PLOTTERS.

A Large Haul in Key West-Amusing Edi

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 25.-Inspector of Police 8. R. Perera has captured on Moute street a number of Spaniards who were forming a revoutionary party. All were sent to jail. them were members of the Weyler Club. Mr. Gercia, owner of the store "La Casa Grande: Julian Ascue, Seffor Carneado, Caria Breamete Felipe Gonzales Juanon, Manuel Prendes, Patriclo Cuesta, Señor Carigas, Rafael Montecon Ceferino San Martin, Eva Canel (woman editor of El Correo and Secretary of the Spanish Rec Cross), José Vega, and José Frillo were arrested. Some of them are merchants.

At No. 67 Gloria street another meeting was

broken up by the police just as resolutions were being adopted.

An editorial in yesterday's La Luche, Haaun, says: We must pay heed to the news from Madrid

in regard to the renunciation by Spain of her overeignty in Cuba and the cession of Porto

in regard to the renunciation by Spain of her sovereignty in Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico. The ceasion of a terrifory may be conditional or unconditional, and we do not yet know in what way Spain has made the cession. "We know that both belizerent parties are arranging to place a valuation upon all of Spain's public buildings, fortifications and military headquarters in Cuba, and also that the United States will take charge of the Cuban debt. The commissions have been appointed, not only to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba by Spanish troops, but also to place a value upon all Spain possesses in Cuba and electronic what Cuba has to pay to Spain with the guarantee of the United States.

"Now we want to know whether, in taking possession of what Spain owns here and shouldering the whole of the so-called Cuban debt, the United States is using this on its own account or in the name of the Cuban people. We want this understood so as to form an exact idea of the policy of McKinley regarding the future of Cuba. If the United States takes possession of Cuba by buying all of Spain's rights, then surely it will retain the Island until it receives its money and interest back. So Cuba will be at present an American territory, and the United States will have fulfilled its duty to the world and its grip will be stronger."

The brig Pedro, formerly the Frasquiit, the prize that was sold here, sailed for Havana today with seventy passengers and a large cargo of supplies. The schooners Kate and Irene arrived from Havana with eleven passengers. They say that all is quiet there, and many steamers are entering with food and cattie.

ARMY'S STEAMSHIP LINE. Five Transports to Make Regular Trips to

Cubs and Porto Rice.

THE SUN said last Monday that the Government had decided to retain all the transports purchased by the War Department on the Atlantic and fit them up as model troop and sup-ply ships. It was announced yesterday that the first service that five of them will perform in the permanent establishment of the army will be as regular despatch steamers between New York and Santiago de Cuba and Ponce,

The Quartermaster-General at Washington informed the Deputy Quartermaster-General here yesterday that Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn had arranged to have the transports begin their regular trips from New York as soon as they could be overhauled, disinfected and refitted. According to the present plan, one vessel will leave New York every five days. Following this schedule, the War Department will be able to keep the armles of occupation in Cuba and Porto Rico sup-plied with fresh meat and vegetables and med-ical and hospital stores. The transports may also be used to carry relief supplies for the

ical and hospital stores. The transports may also be used to carry relief supplies for the Cubans.

When the Postmaster-General heard of the plan he asked pormission to make use of the vessels as muil steamers. The permission was granted, and, for the present at least, a regular mail for Cuba and Porto Rieo will leave New York, with the establishment of the service, once in five days.

The steamers for this service have not yet been officially designated, but it has been practically decided to use five of the ships purchased from the Atiantic Transport line. Of these the Mobile is new in port being reflited. While the work will be expedited, its quality will be held to be of prime importance. When the transports were originally fitted up, the work was rushed with all possible speed. Now it will all be done over again.

Gen. Alger has directed that, in the refliting, particular attention shall be given to the quarters of the private soldiers, and that ventilating plants, distilling plants, and ice plants shall be installed on each ship.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General was informed yesterday that three of the purchased transports and three of those chartered had been ordered to leave Ponce at ouce, with 4,600 troops of Gen. Miles's army aboard. It has not yet been decided whether these troops shall be landed here or at Montauk. The ships that will bring the troops north are: The Alamo, Concho, Uto, Manitoba, Massachusetts and Obdam. The last three are owned by the Government.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY HERE.

He Visited His Flagship Yesterday on the Way from Connecticut to Washington. Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley passed through this city yesterday morning on his way from the home of his daughter at Sauga-

tuck, Conn., to his flagship, the Brooklyn, lying off Tompkinsville, S. I. He was not in uniform, but he was recognized and was cheered and congratulated, and two friends, in their excess of joy at seeing him safe back from the war, hugged him. The hugging occurred at the hugged him. The hugging occurred at the office of the Stock Exchange firm of Price. McCormick & Co., 72 Broadway, of which firm the Rear Admiral's son-in-law, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, is a member. He dropped in there on his way to the Staten Island ferry to make a brief friendly call upon the head of the firm, Theodore H. Price. Two of his Washington friends, Charles M. Floulke and F. W. Huidekoper, happened to be there and they did the hugging.

The Admiral stayed only a few minutes and then took the cab again that had brought him from the Rector street station of the sixth avenue elevated road. He came down on a train on the elevated road from the Grand Central Station. He was cheered heartily by a crowd of 500 persons which had gathered at the Grand Central Station when the train bearing him arrived there at 10:15 o'clock. The crowd followed the cab he took to the elevated station, and on the train he was recognized and was congratulated by a number of passengers.

The Admiral reached the ships off Tompkinsville shortly after 11 o'clock. He immediately began preparations to go to Washington. Commodore Pailip of the Texas took advantage of the first opportunity he has had to call upon Admiral Schiey since he returned from Santiago. He comgratulated the Admiral upon his improvement in health and expressed gratification at his old comrade's promotion.

The Commodore did not remain long aboard the flasship, as he did not wish to interrupt the Admiral's preparations for departure. In Washington Admiral Schiey will receive his commissions as a Rear Admiral and as a member of the Military Commission for Porto Rico, He has Iully recovered from his recent illness, which was nervous prestration, following the reaction from the exciting events through which he passed. office of the Stock Exchange firm of Price, Me-

MAY REMAIN AT DUNN LORING. Ninety Per Cent. of the Troops Are Willing

to Be Mustered Out. DUNN LORING, Va., Aug. 25,-No confirmaion of the report that the troops here are to be immediately ordered to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, can be obtained. Preparations for a lengthy stay are still being made. New wells are being sunk and the lumber for the portable fl.ors with which the tents are to be furnished is being issued by the Division Quartermaster. Capt. Brooks. The interest is now centred in the mustering out of the troops. The division officers have not as yet received any definite instructions from the War Department; consequently they are powerless to act. The desire to escape garrison duty is growing steadily, and fully 12 per cent. are willing to be sent to their homes to be dishanded.

Nearly 125 patients in the First Division hospital, the majority of whom are members of the Eighth. I wellth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania negiments, were removed to Philadelphia this afternoon on the hospital train. The train was made up of five coaches and one baggage car. Everything for the comfort of the sick men was in evidence, and they were cared tor by trained nurses and doctors from the Quaker Uty.

Private Geogra Purneker, Company E. Sixty. floors with which the tents are to be furnished

City.

Private George Purucker, Company F. Sixtyfifth New York, died early this morning of
typhoid fever. His body will be laid to rest in
the National Cemetery at Arlington to-morrow
afternoon with military honors.

Medals for the Brooklyn's Crew. The committee in charge of the arrange ments for the celebration in honor of the cruiser Brooklyn expect that it will take place in the latter part of September or early in Oc in the latter part of September or early in October while the Brooklyn is at the navy yard.
Every member of the crew from Capt. Clook
down is to receive a medal. There are to be
two medals of gold, thirty-five of silver and
about 500 of broage. The medals will hang
from a bar held by a ribbon woven in the
Brooklyn colors of blue and white. Upon the
bar will be engraved the name of the recipient.
The committee will meet next Thursday to
agree upon a design for the medal.

INDIANA IN THE SEA FIGHT.

CAPT. TAYLOR OBJECTS TO ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S REPORT.

He Says Taking That Report and Admiral Sampson's Together the Indiana Makes a Poor Showing-He Asks Admiral Sampson to Rectify It, Which He Proceeds to De. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, - While Admiral

mpson was in Washington the other day, he filed in the Navy Department copies of letters that had passed between himself and Capt. Taylor of the Indiana regarding the part taker by the latter in the action of July 3 off Santiago, when Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed These were made public to-day at the department. A perusal of them shows that Admiral Schley's report of the engagement did not meet Capt. Taylor's appreval; in fact, he sharply resents it, and taking that report and Admiral Sampson's together, Capt. Taylor thinks the Indiana makes a poor showing. He asks Sampson to rectify the matter and he does so. The correspondence reads:

GUANTANAMO BAT, CUDA, Aug. 6, 1898. "ADMIRAL: The report of Commodore Schley on the battle of July 3, as published, gives credit in the seventh paragraph to four ships, and mentions by name their Castains, Philip. Evans, Clark and Cook, and adds: 'The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and the Gloucester, but as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your im-

mediate observation.'
"2. In 'your report as published you make but slight mention of the Indiana, stating that the Iowa and Indiana, having done good work and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me.' &c.

"3. The result of these reports is that the Captains of all the vessels of the line of battle except the Indiana have received personal mention in the official report before the department, while the two smaller vessels have also had distinctive mention, either from the Commander-in-Chief or the second in com-

"4. If the official record should be referred to in future, it will appear from its general tone that the Indiana was less deserving than all of her consorts. Leaving out my personal interest in the matter, it is right that I should consider the officers and crew of the ship; and I speak for them as well as for myself when I submit to you, Admiral, that the above combination of reports will place the ship, in the opinion of the department and the country, markedly below all the other vessels of your squadron. I respectfully submit, sir, that this injustice to the Indiana and her officers and

"5. I can say, without disparagement of any other vessel, that during the first hour of the fight the Indiana's gun fire contributed to the destruction of the Oquendo and the Teresa more than that of any single vessel of our squadron except one, and equalled hers. I do not know why the second in command failed to observe the Indiana during this period of our hottest action. I saw the Brooklyn quite plately

or hottest action. I saw the Brooklyn quite plainly.

"6. An examination of these reports with reference to the Indiana will. I believe, convince you, sir, that they do produce the effect of putting the Indiana below all the other vessels of the squadron. If it be your opinion, sir, that this is the case, and that all the vessels, from the Brooklyn to the Vixen, rendered services as much more valuable than the indiana's as the published report of the Commander-in-Chief and the second in command, taken together, would indicate, then I must accept it for myself and the ship. If on the contrary, that be not your opinion, I urge respectfully that such steps be taken to remedy this injustice as may seem wise to you. Very respectfully. H. C. Taylon, "Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding," To the Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station."

Admiral Sampson replied as follows:
"U. S. S. New York, 1999.

Admiral Sampson replied as follows:

"U.S.S. New York,
GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba, Aug. S. 1898.

"Sir: I am greatly obliged that you have called my attention to what appears to have been an injustice to your ship, of course, and crew, for the part which they took in the action of July 3, and also for the very proper manner in which you have presented it. I think, however, that you will agree with me that in submitting such a report to the Secretary of the Navy, where so many officers are vitally interested and justly proud of their ship, it is no easy task to do so without apparently bestowing praise unjustly. It requires very careful consideration of the report from every point of view to avoid misunderstanding.

"2. The position of the ships of the squad-ron must be carefully considered to fully ap-preciate what it was possible for each vessel to accomplish under the circumstances in which she was placed. Those that were to the westshe was placed. Those that were to the west-she was placed. Those that were to the west-ward of the escaping enemy were certainly better placed for stopping the enemy, and also better placed for delivering their fire, than the vessels to the eastward, which was the block-ading station of the Indiana.

"3. No distribution of the fleet could com-plately predict and provide against every

a. No distribution of the fleet could com-pletely predict and provide against every variation of such a sortie, nor do I consider that any commanding officer deserved either credit or blame because the ship under his command was faster or slower than another ship, or carried a heavier or lighter battery, but, rather, that the commanding officer was blameworthy when he failed to put his ship in the proper place for destroying the enemy, just in proportion to the advantage which he possessed in speed, battery or position over his neighbors.

possessed in speed, battery or position over nis neighbors.

"4. Each commanding officer, in my opin-ion, was personally responsible for the good use which he made of the tools with which he had to work. I certainly did not intend to crit-icles you, nor to bestow less praise upon the Indiana than was bestowed upon any other which of the squadron.

icles you, nor to bestow less praise upon the Indiana than was bestowed upon any other ship of the squadron.

"5. The fact that the commanding officer of the Indiana was signalled to return to blockade duty-at the mouth of the harbor, after she had so gallantly contributed to the destruction of the Spanish ships, was only a necessary precaution which the Commander-in-Chief felt bliged to take to prevent disaster to the large number of transports which were left in that vicinity when the feet started in pursuit of the enemy. There were still some armed vessels remaining in the harbor of Santiago-at least two, and we did not know then how many more—which could have come out in the absence of the fleet and produced great have among the troopships, which were defenceless in the absence of an armed vessel.

"6. This explanation, together with your letter, will be sent to the department, with the request that it may be attached to and form a part of the original report. Very respectfully, "Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief U. S. Navai Force, North Atlantic Station.

"The Commanding Officer U. S. S. Indiasa, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba."

SOLDIER DIES OF FEVER.

Was Unconscious When Taken to Governors Island and Never Railled.

A soldier, supposed to be Private Giacomo Berrilagua, Company I. Twelfth United States Infantry, died at the Governors Island Hospital yesterday morning. He was landed at Governors Island from the Rio Grande on Wednesday afternoon, and was one of two who were unconscious when taken from the trans-port. He was suffering both from pernicious malarial fever and camp dysentery. He died

malarial fever and camp dysentery. He died without regaining consciousness.

The only thing found upon the soldier's person to show who he was was a letter written by a woman from 37 Park street, this city, and addressed to "Private Giacomo Berriagua, Company I. Twellth United States Infantry, Santiago de Cuba." The authorities at the hospital will endeavor to determine the man's identity through this letter.

THE OLIVETTE SAILS.

she Goes to Fernandina to Bring Sick Soldiers Northward.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.-The United States transport Olivette sailed from this port to-day for Fernandina, Fla., where she will take on a large number of sick and wounded soldiers. It is not known at present where the men will be is not known at present where the men win be taken, but the best available location will be chosen. Quartermaster Hyde, United States Army, of this city, supplied the nurses and attendants with provisions and turned over to the doctor in charge sufficient money to buy all the delicacies which the soldiers may desire.

The bunkers of the Oliveste were filled with the local war and that the might be able to pro-The bunkers of the Olivette were filled with coal yesterday so that she might be able to proceed to Fernandina without a stop. The greatest possible speed is to be made by the transport to get to the relief of the sick and wounded and also on the return yoyage.

The Winslow Arrives at Norfolk.

NORPOLE, Va., Aug. 25.-The torpedo boat Winslow, on which Ensign Worth Bagley was killed, arrived at the Navy Yard this morning and attracted much attention. The Winsiow shows many marks of the fire to which she was subjected at Cardenas. The Winsiow will not remain here, having come up for coal and water. She will leave to-morrow for New York. The converted saidt Hornet came up to the yard this morning and will receive some repairs. ARMY ORDERS.

Assignments of Medical Officers and Newly

WARRINGTON, Aug. 25.—The breaking up of he several camps of volunteer troops has neces. sitated a reassignment of the volunteer medical corps, and the following details are announced: To Camp Wikoff, Montank Point, N. Y.-Major Ira

Ielley.
Te Santiago de Caba—Major John G. Davis, now es duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major John J. Archnard, now on duty at Jacksonville.

To Chicksmanga Park—Major Charles Adams, Major Oscar Leseure, Major John L. Macumber, Major Bial r. Bradbury, Major Henry H. Lee. To Fort Myer, Va.—Major John E. Woodbridge and

cting Assistant Surgeon D. H. Lamb. To Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.-Major David C. Peyton; also the following Acting Assistant Surgeona United States Army: D. N. Grealish of Buffalo, Fred erick H. Mills of Buffalo, H. M. Miler of Chambers-To Ponce, Porto Rico-Acting Assistant Surgeon

Azel Ames.

To Camp Alger—Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis First Lieut. Charles J. Batley, First Artillery, will

return to the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., and resume his duties as professor of military cience and tactics.

Capt. Frederick M. Alger, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. V., son of the Secretary of War, who came home from Cuba very ill, has been ordered to his

home on waiting orders Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Osvalry, has been detailed for duty with Ferdinand W. Peck, Commis-Major Albert D. Niskern, purchasing and depet commissary at Tampa, Fla., has been ordered to pro-ceed on the transport Comal and superintend the distribution of supplies, under the direction of the officer in command of the guard, to the Cuban desti-tutes in and near Havana.

ceed on the transport Comal and superintend the distribution of supplies, under the direction of the officer in command of the guard, to the Cuban destitutes in and mear Havans.

Capt. E. B. Hutchins will relieve Major Niskern at Tampa.

The following assignments of Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life, to rank from July 1, 1894, are announced:

First Artillery—William F. Stewart, Jr., Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Hudson T. Patteu, Earle W. Tanner, Frederick W. Phisterer, Rebert H. C. Kelton, Elmer J. Wallace.

Second Artillery—Carroll F. Armistand, Winfred B. Second Artillery—Carroll F. Armistand, Winfred B.

Whitpole, Jr., Rudson T. Patten, Earle W. Tanner, Frederick W. Phisterer, Robert H. C. Kelton, Elmer J. Wallace.

Second Artillery—Carroll F. Armistaad, Winfred B. Carr, Rush S. Wells, E. B. Martindale, Jr., Edward Carpenter, Henry T. West, Renyr J. Hatch, Third Artillery—Uliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Lyman M. Boss, Guy T. Scott, Henry C. Evans, Jr., Harry L. James, Henry M. Boutelle, Henry M. Merriam, Conrid H. Lanza, Edward Rimel.

Fatth Artillery—Hanson R. Black, Percy Pos Biabop, Charles S. Haught, Charles F. Fruikner, Herbert J. Brees, James B. Mischell, George Williams.

Fifth Artillery—Joseph B. Douglas, Williams R. Doores, Morrell M. Mills, Woodson Blocker, Harrison Hall, John R. Procter, Jr., Earry F. Wilbur.

Sixth Artillery—Wright Smith, Alfred A. Starbird, William R. Copp, Charles E. Lloyd, Jr., James F. Howell, William F. Hase, Ward B. Fershing.

Seventh Artillery—Preter C. Hains, Jr., John C. Goodfellow, Robert R. Wallach, John T. Geary, David McCoach, Erthur F. Cassels, C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., Ralph P. Brower.

First infantry—Campbell King, William B. Folwell, Harry E. Knight, Edward E. Downes, Couriland Nison, Harry E. Whitney,

Second Infantry—Campbell King, William B. Folwell, Harry E. Knight, Edward E. Downes, Couriland Nison, Harry E. Whitney,

Second Infantry—Campbell King, William B. Folwell, Harry E. Rhight, Edward E. Downes, Couriland Nison, Harry E. Whitney,

Second Infantry—Campbell King, William B. Folwell, Harry E. Rhight, Edward E. Downes, Couriland Nison, Harry E. Whitney,

Second Infantry—Campbell King, William C. Frank Halsted, Louis E. Hill, Ward Chency, Frederick G. Knabenshue, Mark Wheeler.

Fifth Infantry—Frederick S. L. Price, Marshall Childs.

Seventh Infantry—Frederick S. L. Price, Marshall Childs.

Seventh Infantry—Benjamin J. Tillman, John F. B. Mitchell, Jr.

Childs.

Seventh Infantry—Benjamin J. Tillman, John F.
B. Mitchell, Jr.

Eighth Infantry—Harry A. Eaton, Henry S. Wagner, Gaston S. Turner, Edward W. Ferkins.

Ninth Infantry—William K. Naylor, Harry F. Dal-

Catlin.

Catlin.

Eleventh Infantry—Edgar A. Macklin, Edwin Chase
Hoyt, James M. A. Darrsch, James Malcoim Graham,
Twelfith Infanwy—William H. Williams, James
Edward B. Il, R. W. Barnett, Laurence A. Curtis.
Thutteenth Infantry—Harold B. Smith, George D.
Arrowsmith, Pearl M. Shaffer, Peyton G. Clark,
Cliffon C. Kinney.

Fourteenth Infantry—Joseph F. Court ton. Tenth Infantry-George J. Holden, George de G. Catlin.

Fourteenth Infantry—Joseph L. Gilorein, Amen G. Wright.

Fifteenth Infantry—Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr.,

Bitteenth Infantry—Philip E. H. Walker, James
McD. Comer, William B. Webb, John J. Toffey, Jr.,

David B. Mulliken, Stanley H. Ford.

Seventeenth Infantry—Charles F. Humphrey, Jr.,

Arthur Cranston, Frank Hassaurek, Irving J. Carr,

Robert O. Van Horn.

Fighteenth Infantry—Bryan Conrad, Moor N. Palls.

Nincteenth Infantry—Edward Croft, Watts C. Valenthe.

Figiteenth Infantry—Beryan Conrad, Moor N. Palis.
Nincteenth Infantry—Edward Croft, Watta C. Valentine.
Twentieth Infantry—James D. Taylor, Jr., Henry
C. Bonnycastie, George H. Enoz.
Twenty-first Infantry—George C. Martin, Carl A.
Martin, Adolphe H. Hugnet, Edward A. Bumpus,
Charles R. Ramsay.
Twenty-second Infantry—Bobert B. Nevin, Harry
R. Campbell, Ivers W. Leonard, Raiph B. Farrott.
Twenty-third Infantry—William A. Lieber, Robert
M. Brambila, Alexanger J. MacNab.
Twenty-fourth Infantry—Daniel F. Keller, Robert
E. Frith, Donald McNults, Banley Howland.
Twenty-fifth Infantry—Thomas J. Powers, Jr.,
John N. Straat, Jr., Archibald I. Harrison.
The resignations of the following volunteer officers have been accepted by the President Capt.
William D. Taylor and First Lieut, James H. Bacon,
Third Regiment United States Engineers: Major
Henry W. Freeman, First New Jersey; First Lieut,
Ambrose C. Pack, Thirty-drist Michigan Infantry;
First Lieut, Flavel A. Chaplin, First Maine Infantry;
First Lieut, Flavel A. Chaplin, First Maine Infantry;
First Lieut, Flavel A. Chaplin, First Maine Infantry;
Second Lieut, Alfred Hampton, Third U. S. VolunSecond Lieut, Alfred Hampton, Third U. S. Volun-

Capt. Frederick M. Page, Assistant Children and Fred U. S. Wolunburgers. Second Lieut. Alfred Hampton, Third U. S. Wolunber Engineers, aided-de-camp, will accompany Major-Gen. Matthew C. Butler to Cuba for duty with the Military Commission there.

Major Henry Page has been ordered to Ponce, Porto Bice, for duty as Child Commission to the Porto Bice, for duty as Children George T. Bartlett as

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-These naval orders were issued to-day: Commodors G. C. Bemey, detached from the command of the naval base at Key West, to the command of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., relieving Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter (retired), who goes home.

Lieut. James H. Hetherington, from the Mariette the Independence.

Lieut. Frank K. Hill, from the Iowa to the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieutenant-Commander H. Winslow, when discharged from the hospital at Newport, will resume

mmand of the Fern. Lieut. J. E. Morse, retired, from the Michigan The following advanced in their grade five num-

bers: Ensigns W. P. Scott and H. H. Caldwell; Naval Cadet W. R. White; Licuts. Benjamin Tappan and T. M. Brumby. Lieut, R. P. Carroll, from the Newark, home, Lieut. W. H. Stayton, from the command of the Aileen to the command of the Huntress, exchanging

with Lieut, W. B. Addicks. Lieut. W. F. Gunn, from command of the Vigilant o San Francisco, to establish headquarters of the auxiliary naval forces, Ninth district. The following are honorably discharged: Lieuts.

W. L. R. Emmett, C. E. Lothrop and T. H. Newberr;

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-Movements of naval

Washington, Aug. 25.—Movements of naval vessels are reported as follows:

Arrived—At Acapulco, Aug. 23. Albatross; Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 81. Louis; Norfolk, Aug. 24, Piscatagus: Brooklyn, Aug. 24, Foote; Fonce, Aug. 24, Mouthard; Fort Monroe, Aug. 24, Froite, Viking and Winslow; Norfolk, Aug. 25, McKee; Tompkinsville, Aug. 25, Yosemite and Supply:

Balled—From Norfolk for Boston, Aug. 24, Piscatagus; League Island for New York, Aug. 24, Yosemite-Prom Norfolk for Boston, Aug. 24, Fortagus; League Island for New York, Aug. 24, Fortagus; Fort Monroe for Brooklyn, Aug. 24, McKee; Fort Monroe for Norfolk, Aug. 24, Oescels; Montauk for Portagus; Charleston for Fort Monroe, Aug. 25, Hervules; Charleston for Fort Monroe, Aug. 25, Bancroft; Port Royal for Norfolk, Aug. 25, Massascit and Sioux.

Auxiliary War Vessels to Go Out of Com-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-The yacht Irene. which has been employed as an auxiliary naval vessel during the war, will go out of commission to-day or to-morrow at New York. The final disposition of the vessel will be deterfinal disposition of the vessei will be deter-mined by the Board of Officers appointed by the Navy Department to make recommenda-tions as to the reduction of the auxiliary navy. The tigs Waban, Chickasaw and Cheyenne, now at Fort Royal, will also go out of commis-sion to-day. All of the officers is charge of naval reserves employed in the coast defence signal service at Fort Royal and New Orleans are being discharged from the service.



If we talked 'till we were black in the face, we wouldn't expect many of you to buy : much just now-too hot.

But if you visit our city, don't hesitate to visit our stores. Look now; buy when comfortably settled at home-we send anything, anywhere, on approval.

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IN FERNANDINA'S CAMP.

45 West 23d St.

The Third Pennsylvania Leaves for Hunts

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 25.-The Third ennsylvania left here to-day for Huntsville The troops finished loading their equipment early this morning, after which the regiment took up the march to the cars, which had been placed on a track near the grounds. They were escorted over to the train by the First Ohio, with both bands playing patriotic airs and Old Glory flying. The first train bearing the troops of the Third left at 11 o'clock, followed by two other sections at 12 and 3 P. M. The hospital train, with nurses and doctors,

in charge of Dr. Batt of Philadelphia, arrived here this afternoon to take the sick of the Third direct home. This train was sent out here this afternoon to take the sick of the Third direct home. This train was sent out by the city of Philadelphia and is able to accommodate 100 patients, but only thirty-five were reported sick enough to go. They left at 7:30 P. M. on their return trip.

The 157th Indiana, which was to have left to-day for Huntaville did not get off, their orders having been changed to Indianapolis, where they will be mustered out of service. It is not known just when they will leave.

Col. Costes, with his detachments from most of the regiments which served in Cuba, and which were left at Tampa to guard Government property. Will leave to-night for Montauk Point.

The Sixty-ainth New York Regiment has received marching orders, and will break 'amp and leave for Huntaville late to-morrow evening or night. Six trained nurses arrived here last night and were assigned to duty in the division hospitals, where they will assist in the care of the typhoid patients. The hospitals have been sorely in need of trained nurses for some time.

The First Ohio Regiment has received marching orders. They will go to Jackson-ville to join the Seventh Corps, but they will hardly get off before Monday. The Thirty-second Michigan and First Ohio bands give a concert to-night at the City Park for the benefit of the sick.

Departure of the Seventy-first Recruits

Seems to Have Had a Good Effect. CAMP BLACE, HEMPSTRAD, N. T., Aug. 25 .-Disorder practically left Camp Black with the departure of the recruits of the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday. Camp routine was running as smoothly as could be desired to-day. There was an entire absence of anything like disorder in the camp, and reports from the provost guard told of quiet in surrounding villages. During the day twenty members of the Seventy-first detachment came into camp. The men had been absent from one day to a week without leave, and were placed under arrest and put in the guardhouse. They will probbe forwarded to the regiment at Camp

Wikoff under guard.

Three men from Company A of the 203d Regiment left camp this afternoon for Chickanauga, where they expect to be detailed to the Hospital Corps. The men were Charles Selwood, Hugh W. Dunn apd Joseph Nammack. They volunteered for the service in response to a call for volunteers. Other men are expected to leave to-morrow on the same service. No one appeared to-day to claim the bodies of Privates Maurice D. Kane and Christopher Jorgenson, who were killed on the Long Island Ralfroad near Westbury yesterday. Should the relatives of the dead soldiers not appear by to-morrow afternoon, the bodies will be buried temporarily.

It was reported in camp to-day that the regiments stationed here would be ordered to the State range at Cesedmoor for rifle practice. The battallon of the Twenty-second Regiment stationed at Willets Point marched to the range to-day in command of Major Russell for practice. Wikoff under guard.

stationed at Willets Point marched to the range to-day in command of Major Russell for

DETAINED SPANIARDS LET GO.

They Were Part of the Crew of the Captured Tugboat Humberto Rodriguez. Capt. Emilio Ortirbo of the Spanish turboat

this city as a prize; the supercargo, Estebar

Goitra; the chief engineer, José San Martin, and the cook, Bartolome Cabre, were discharged from the custody of United States Marshal Henkel yesterday. They were detained as witnesses in condemnation precedings and have given their testimony by sworn deposition.

Gen. Rosser Seriously III. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25.-Gen. Thomas I., Rosser, who was seized with fever at Camp Thomas and removed to his home at Charlottesville, is growing worse. He is a Brigadier in the volunteer army. He was a dashing Major-General in the Confederate cavalry ear-

SUICIDES. ALARMING INCREASE AND THE CAUSE.

Transport Rio Grande Returned to Her Owners.

The transport Rio Grande, which arrived here from Montauk on Wednesday, was discharged from the service of the United States had noon yesterday and returned to the Mallory line, from which she was chartered. The Mallory made a modest claim for damages to their ship and it was allowed without controversy by Col. Amos S. Kimbail. Deputy Quartermaster-tieneral, representing the Government. The transports Macon and Gate City, which arrived from Montauk yesterday, will probably be discharged to-day.

To Send the Second Massachusetts Home.

New London, Conn., Aug. 25.—W. A. Benson, assistant to Capt. Knight, Division Quartermaster at Montauk, arrived on the Government steamer to convey the Second Regiment, Massachusetts to this city. They are then to go to Bpringfield by rail.